

Health and effective June 11, 1989, amendments to OAPCR 1.4.4 “Major Sources—Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Requirements for Attainment Areas” is approved as meeting the requirements of Part C of the Clean Air Act for preventing significant deterioration of air quality.

(c)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in Oklahoma’s approved plan apply to stationary sources of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, the Administrator approves that application only to the extent that GHGs are “subject to regulation”, as provided in this paragraph (b), and the Administrator takes no action on that application to the extent that GHGs are not “subject to regulation.”

(2) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHGs is subject to regulation if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will have an emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant, and an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; and,

(3) Beginning July 1, 2011, in addition to the provisions in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the pollutant GHGs shall also be subject to regulation:

(i) At a new stationary source that will emit or have the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e; or

(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) the term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818–12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an

amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas’s associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the EPA-approved procedures in Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation Title 252, Chapter 100, Subchapter 8, Part 7) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the EPA-approved Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation 252:100–8–31, definitions for “net emissions increase” and “significant” occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and “significant” is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 252:100–8–31 of the EPA-approved definition for “significant” of Oklahoma’s Air Pollution Control Regulations.

[56 FR 5656, Feb. 12, 1991, as amended at 68 FR 11324, Mar. 10, 2003; 68 FR 74490, Dec. 24, 2003; 75 FR 82559, Dec. 30, 2010; 76 FR 11965, Mar. 4, 2011]

§ 52.1930 Interstate pollutant transport provisions; What are the FIP requirements for decreases in emissions of nitrogen oxides?

(a) The owner and operator of each source and each unit located in the State of Oklahoma and Indian country within the borders of the State and for which requirements are set forth under the TR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program in subpart BBBBB of part 97 of this chapter must comply with such requirements. The obligation to comply with such requirements with regard to sources and units in the State will be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to Oklahoma’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) as correcting the SIP’s deficiency that is the basis for the TR Federal Implementation Plan

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under § 52.38(b), except to the extent the Administrator's approval is partial or conditional. The obligation to comply with such requirements with regard to sources and units located in Indian country within the borders of the State will not be eliminated by the promulgation of an approval by the Administrator of a revision to Oklahoma's SIP.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, if, at the time of the approval of Oklahoma's SIP revision described in paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator has already started recording any allocations of TR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under subpart BBBBB of part 97 of this chapter to units in the State for a control period in any year, the provisions of subpart BBBBB of part 97 of this chapter authorizing the Administrator to complete the allocation and recordation of TR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to units in the State for each such control period shall continue to apply, unless provided otherwise by such approval of the State's SIP revision.

[76 FR 80775, Dec. 27, 2011]

§ 52.1931 Petroleum storage tank controls.

(a) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Oklahoma implementation plan, the petroleum storage tanks listed in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section shall be subject to the requirements of section 15.211 of the Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulations and to the monitoring, inspection, reporting, and other procedural requirements of the Oklahoma implementation plan and the Clean Air Act. The owner or operator of each affected facility shall secure compliance with section 15.211 in accordance with the schedule set forth below.

(b) Tanks 121 and 122 for crude oil storage at the Sun Oil Company refinery at Duncan, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than August 1, 1979.

(c) Tanks 118 and 119 for gasoline storage at the Apco Oil Corporation refinery at Cyril, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than February 1, 1979.

(d) Tank 286 for crude oil storage at the Continental Pipe Line Company property in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (section 32-12N-2W) shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than February 1, 1979.

(e) The three 80,000 barrel capacity crude oil storage tanks at the Champlin Petroleum Company, Noble Station, 13th and Bryan Streets, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, shall be in compliance with section 15.211 no later than September 1, 1979.

(f) Action on the part of Sun Oil Company, Apco Oil Corporation, Continental Pipe Line Company and Champlin Petroleum Company of controlling hydrocarbon emissions creditable as offsets for General Motors Corporation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in no way relieves these companies from meeting all requirements under the Oklahoma Air Quality Implementation Plan or under the Federal Clean Air Act as amended.

[42 FR 63782, Dec. 20, 1977]

§§ 52.1932–52.1933 [Reserved]

§ 52.1934 Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes.

(a) The plan originally submitted by the Governor of Oklahoma on January 28, 1972, as Chapter six, was revised for particulate matter and submitted for parallel processing by the Episode Control Plan for the State of Oklahoma'' § 2.2 and § 3.2 table II as adopted September 6, 1988, by the Oklahoma Air Quality Council are approved as meeting the requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR part 51 subpart H.

[56 FR 5656, Feb. 12, 1991]

§ 52.1935 Small business assistance program.

The Governor of Oklahoma submitted on November 19, 1992, a plan revision to develop and implement a Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program to meet the requirements of section 507 of the Clean Air Act by November 15, 1994. The plan commits to provide technical and compliance assistance to small businesses, hire an Ombudsman to serve as an independent advocate for